THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

IT is notified that the six scholarships tenable in England, established in February 1886, will be shared by the Indian Universities as follows:—Allahabad and Madras in 1889, Punjab and Calcutta in 1890, Bombay and Allahabad in 1891, Madras and the Punjab in 1892, Calcutta and Bombay, in 1893.

IT is said that the Nizam intends founding a new Mint in Hyderabad. Rs. 50,000 have, it is believed, been sanctioned for machinery, and Rs. 15,000 for buildings, and a monthly sum of Rs. 1,500 for necessary establishment. The services have been secured of a thoroughly qualified mechanic, who is capable of turning out better coins than now obtain, and is also capable of introducing modern scientific appliances for their manufacture. The old Mint buildings are to be abandoned, and the new Mint is to be located in the compound of the Stamp Office.

THE *Englishman* says:—"It is stated, we hear, that the foundation-stone of the new Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital in Calcutta will be laid by Her Excellency during the first week of December, and that the Viceroy also will be present at the ceremony. The site selected is an excellent one; on the south it will overlook the Hare School compound, and on the north it will have a frontage on the new Central Road, if, indeed, that beneficent scheme is ever carried out. It is in the neighbourhood of the Medical College, of the Eden Hospital, and of the Surnomoye Hostel. Unfortunately, however, the cost of acquiring the land is very great, and is likely to prove more expensive than was anticipated. Subscriptions already notified amount to Rs. 24,000, and we are now informed that the Nawab Asanulla of Dacca has, with his customary liberality, subscribed Rs. 3,000 for the purpose. Among the European citizens of Calcutta, Mr. Trego Webb has come forward with a generous donation. But more money is wanted, and it is hoped that the wealthy gentlemen of this city will not be backward with their contributions in aid of the important charitable institution. Subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Colvin at Darjiling, or by Mr. Cotton in Calcutta."

THE LATEST EUROPEAN ALARM: 'The eye which Russia, in spite of all friendly professions and amicable communications between the Kaiser and the Czar, constantly keeps on Germany has just caught sight of a movement a hundred times more alarming than any amount of irate newspaper articles or military manœuvres. For once the peace of Europe seems in danger of being troubled by the making of a dictionary. The suspicious Muscovite has reason to view the preparation of the new "FeldWorterbuch" with uneasy feelings. It cannot be without a good reason that Prince Bismarck has set all Austrian and German soldiers to learn as much Russian as will enable them to find their way about in Russia. Indeed, the whole object has been to bring out a volume, which can only be of use during the course of a campaign in Russia. The publication of the dictionary has caused an extraordinary sensation in Russia.'

A SYNOPSIS of the transactions of Guaranteed Railways up to the end of 1887 is published. The actual increase of capital during the last five years has been £4,396,262. The result of working during the same period is considered satisfactory, the annual result having been converted from a loss of about 17¼ lakhs in 1883 to a gain of Rs. 10,70,000 in 1887.

THE annual Review of the Trade of India by Mr. O'Conor has just been issued for 1887-88. From the figures given it appears that the sea-borne trade of the year exceeded that of 1878-79 by 55 per cent, giving an average rate of increase in the ten years of 5½ per cent. The value of exports exceeded that of 1886-87 by 1·7 per cent, while the trade of 1886-87 was larger than that of the previous year by a little over 5 per cent. In five years the value of the export trade has increased by only 1½ per cent. The development of this branch of trade in recent years has been very slow indeed. The coasting trade after ing fallen off each year from 1884-85 to 1886-87 substantial increase, though it did not reach the figure of five years ago. The increase in the year under review was about 8 per cent.

TUESDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

A PARSEE lady of Baroda has sent a letter to the *Times of India* at Bombay, suggesting a memorial to Lady Dufferin, and has accompanied her letter with a contribution of Rs. 200 from herself and Rs. 100 from her father to start a subscription list. Her idea is to raise a fund to be called "Lady Dufferin's Hindoo Widow Medical Fund," with the object of encouraging and assisting Hindoo widows to study medicine. She writes:—"The widows who may thus be brought up as physicians are sure to feel comforted and ennobled. Their number increased, a subtle and independent influence will be born among them."

Mr. A. C. TUPP, who returns to India early next month, will be posted as Accountant-General to Allahabad, when Mr. Barrow, who has been officiating, goes as Deputy Accountant-General to Bombay.

MYSORE is arranging to transfer its local postal service to the Indian Post office from the beginning of the next financial year.

Mr. W. C. Benett takes Mr. Reid's place in the N. W. P. Secretariat till Mr. Woodburn's return in January.

SCHEMES have been under consideration for some time past for placing the North-Western Railway in a position to meet the heavy troop movement in the event of its becoming necessary to collect a large Army in the frontier at any time, and measures are shortly to be taken to carry the various schemes into execution. The Government has sanctioned the execution of all works required at stations, to allow of the maximum number of trains being worked; through-time-tables have been prepared, and all arrangements for embarking and debarking troops and stores have been matured.

WE regret to hear of the death of Rajah Shyamanand Bahadur, of Balasore. He died of fever on Sunday night, the 21st instant, aged 71 years. He was the father of Kumar Bykunt Nath Dey. His death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, relatives and dependents.

THE distribution of prizes at the Canning College at Lucknow took place on the 22nd instant. Mr. Young, the Judicial Commissioner, presided. There were recitations in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, but not in English. The President quoted Sir Alfred Lyall that "the great defect in the Native character was the want of accuracy." He urged the students to be thorough, and said that all great leaders had been accurate observers, and advised the students not to seek learned professions, if they had a natural bent for arts or mechanics. He said that the great want of India was Engineers, Surveyors and Architects. If a pump was wanted in a town, no man could put one up or repair it.

A UNIVERSITY wrangler, fresh from his honours and with a halo of glory round his brow, coming up to London, went to the theatre. It happened that, unobserved by the University man, the Prince of Wales entered a box at the same moment as himself. The people rose to cheer; whereupon the wrangler, in blissful innocence, stood up and calmly bowed his acknowledgments.

'FREDERICK the Good, the late Emperor of Germany, was a great admirer of the fair sex; he disliked to hear any one speak disparagingly of woman. When he was Crown Prince, an officer once remarked of a wounded comrade that he was "weeping like a woman." "Never make that comparison," said the Crown Prince with a frown. "Crying like an unweaned child would be better. Women have more fortitude than men."'

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Mohadeo Moreshwar Kunte, Head Master of the Poona High School. The deceased had won, it would be remembered, a prize from the Italian Congress of Orientals for an essay on the "Vicissitudes of Aryan Civilsation." He was amiable, energetic and enthusiastic by nature and always cordial to persons with whom he happened to come in contact. In him the enlightened community of Bombay has suffered a sad loss.

SIR W. W. HUNTER, in a letter to the *Times apropos* of the Indian National Congress, urges that the present strong Conservative Ministry affords an opportunity of doing justice to native demands with the least possible friction among the Anglo-Indian community.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

THE London *Daily News*, writing on Sept. 26 on the news of General Graham's rout of the Thibetans, asks:—"Are we to push forward till we stand face to face with the great Dalai Lama, on whom no man living of our race has ever looked? We have been told on excellent authority that it must come to this, or to something like this. Verest Chagin, the Russian traveller, who knows Thibet, has assured us, through a New York reporter that we must interview the Lama at all costs, and take his capital, before we can hope to enjoy our frontier in peace. When our troops leave off running after them, the Thibetan braves will stop and declare that they have just returned from a glorious victory. We must demonstrate our triumph to the whole country. It is not a cheering prospect, and it is confirmed as a forecast by the results of the two previous engagements. The Thibetans have been twice thrashed on the frontier, only less completely than they were thrashed on Monday, and now we are thrashing them again. Is it necessary to thrash them at all? The interests immediately involved are cetainly insignificant. The Indian trade with Thibet, it has been said, does not exceed the annual business of a West-end tradesman. All we can possibly require in that quarter is access to China, and this we already possess elsewhere. If there must be one route more, why not secure it by diplomacy rather than by the sword? War of a kind was certainly inevitable with the Thibetans within our border, though the border they passed was only that of the Rajah of Sikkim, their feudatory as well as ours. But what made them pass it? This part of the cause of quarrel has always remained obscure. Only November's sun can throw light upon it. They are a profoundly stupid people, and the Anglo-Indian brain ought to know how to persuade them to all it needs by finer arguments than those which Colonel Graham has just used. Strife with such antagonists is nearly always a confession of weakness on the side of the superior party. There can be no question of *amour propre* in the matter, on the part of the country whose splendid military annals furnish the episode celebrated at the Hotel Metropole last night."

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will go on a tour to Orissa in the early part of November and is expected to visit Chandbally on the 12th idem.

THE Bengal District Reports to the 20th instant show that rain was much wanted in many parts of the province for the late rice crops.

WE are glad to know that the condition of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares no longer gives occasion for anxiety.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT is under the professional care of Dr. Leahy, who hails from Bagdad, where he was Surgeon to the Residency, and to which place he originally went from choice, as offering a fine field for a specialist in diseases of the eye. Sir Charles, we are very glad to hear, is progressing favourably.

THE North-West High Court and India Council Acts, which, it was believed, would have been passed during the approaching Session of Parliament, are likely, to be held over for a later Session, as the House will be mainly occupied during its next sitting with questions of Estimate and Supply.

The Inspector-General of Police, Madras Presidency, reports that the year 1887 was marked by a very considerable increase under the head of grave crime. Murders rose in number from 248 to 293, dacoities from 128 to 169, robberies from 220 to 262 and house-breakings from 5,931 to 6,300. The Inspector General considers that some part of the increase must be attributed to more careful and correct registration, but he adds that in certain districts—notably Tinnevelly, Salem, and Madura, where Police administration has been unquestionably weak—

there has been an actual increase in crime. The district reports do not throw much further light on the matter. One or two Superintendents remarked that the rates of pay offered in the force are inadequate—a matter which is engaging the Inspector-General's attention. The District Superintendent of Cuddapah thinks the growth of crimes against property is due to the gambling mania, which, he says, pervades all classes. In Tinnevelly high prices of food and improved registration are mentioned, but the Superintendents of Madura and Salem do not attempt explanation of the increase of serious offences within their charges. The Local Government remark, in a Resolution on the subject:—"It is much to be regretted that the results of the year, as shown in increased crime and decreased detection, are not satisfactory, but the Government feel assured that the active measures which the Acting Inspector-General of Police has taken to remedy matters will not be without result."

THURSDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"That fee which we have heard of—the lakh and twelve thousand rupees paid to Dr. Freyer by the Nawab of Rampore for medical attendance—has been disapproved of both by the Local and Supreme Governments—if there is still a Supreme one by the way—and will have to be in part reimbursed: the Government of India looking with disfavour on the acceptance from Native Princes by British medical officers of gratuities on the grand scale. A somewhat analogous case to the above occurred in Hyderabad some time ago, when Dr. Beaumont, the then Residency Surgeon, received a lakh for curing the Nizam of an attack of cholera and was allowed to retain Rs.10,000. Here, however, the battle between the doctor and the disease was short if sharp: in Dr. Freyer's case it has lasted for nineteen months, we are told; and as the Nawab evidently thinks life worth living, the remarkable improvement in his condition suggests that a liberal area for the operation of gratitude to his benefactor should be permitted him. The position and means of the patient, and the theoretical value of his life to the State he rules, should evidently be prime factors in settling any question of the kind.

BUT whilst the Government of India very properly exercise some control over the monetary relations between British officers and Native States in such instances as the above, they might with even more advantage look further in that direction and inquire if there are no other transactions of a similar complexion which should be delicately questioned. We here refer to those too frequent cases in which, not the British officer, but those intimately connected with him, permit costly offerings from native gentlemen as expressions of mere social regard. The purpose may be, and often is, all that it pretends to be, and no more: but the practice is liable to dangerous misconstruction and should be discouraged."

THE Government has decided to lend the services of some thoroughly qualified non-commissioned Officers to the Punjab Chiefs, in order to enable them to put their troops through a regular course of drill.

IT is "rumoured in Simla that an expedition will, after all, be sent this cold weather to Chittagong to punish the tribes who murdered Lieutenant Stewart on the N. E. Frontier."

THE *Englishman* says:—"A telegram dated Guntok, the 22nd instant, says that the Sikkim Rajah's Council met for the first time yesterday. The Rajah having been separated from the influence of the Thibetan faction, and being surrounded by such men as the Phodong Lama and the Khansa Dewan, will, it is to be hoped, manage his affairs of State better in future than he has done during the last two years. The latest news from Chumbi is that the Ampa has again postponed his departure; the Rani has not yet come in from Chumbi. The Tendook Pulgar has returned to Gnatong, going by Rhenok and not by Laghyap, as was at first intended."

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON'S proposed trip to America is only deferred until February next, by which time, it is hoped, the Railway Bill will have passed its Select Committee, on the way to become law.

THE arrangements regarding the military assistance to be given by the Punjab Chiefs are still under consideration, and will not, it is said, be finally settled till the Viceroy has met the Chiefs at Lahore and Patiala during his approaching tour.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Kupurthalla intends to be present at the Patiala festivities, where he will take his farewell of the Viceroy instead of at Lahore, as previously arranged. The chiefs who will be present at Lahore are the Rajas of Nabha and Faridkote and the Nawab of Bhawulpore.

FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

THE Government of India has lately issued a circular to the local Governments recommending them to improve the prospects of Assistant Surgeons. In a well-considered scheme for this purpose, the abolition of Netley as a training school for Indian Medical officers and the employment of the money thus saved in this country would probably find a place.

THE Central Committee of Lady Dufferin's Fund has, we hear, given Rs. 30,000 to the N-W. P. Branch, Rs. 22,000 of which is for the building of the lying-in-hospital at Agra, and the rest for the completion of the female medical school building. Ten thousand rupees has been also given to the Punjab Branch as a contribution towards a boarding house for female medical students in Lahore. Five thousand rupees goes to the Burmah Branch as a contribution towards a new lying-in-hospital in Rangoon.

CONFIRMATION having been received of the Amir's intention of visiting Afghan-Turkistan forthwith, orders have now been formally issued cancelling all the arrangements for the Cabul Mission.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, Sir Donald M. Wallace will accompany the Viceroy to Lahore about the middle of November, by which time it is thought his special duty in connection with a review of Lord Dufferin's administration will be completed.

SIR BENJAMIN SIMPSON has returned from leave and resumes his appointment as Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

THE French Cabinet have decided to introduce an income-tax. The Chamber is averse to the measure, and a Ministerial crisis is probable.

THE idea of a practical understanding between Russia and Turkey is gaining ground in St. Petersburgh.

SIR JAMES LYALL, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has, it is announced, agreed to hold a Convocation of the Punjab University for conferring degrees, on the 5th of November.

AMONG the Princes of India who will welcome Lord Lansdowne to this country, will be his Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who journeys next month to Bombay to remain there till Lord Lansdowne arrives.

At last Saturday's meeting, the Syndicate of the Punjab University confirmed Dr. Stein's appointment to the combined post of Principal of the Oriental College and Registrar of the University, subject to the sanction of the Senate.

THE Raja of Kuppurthulla has announced his intention of giving a further donation of five thousand rupees to the Aitchison College, Lahore, on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Kuppurthulla, thus bringing up his total subscription to the institution to Rs. 25,000.

AT an early hour on Friday morning the coroner of Bombay, Dr. Thomas Blaney, held an inquest at Dadur on the bodies of Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, aged 58; Bai Banoobai, her daughter, aged 28; and Aspandiarjee-Pestonjee Khambatta, aged 5 years; who were brutally murdered at their residence in Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadur, on Thursday. The murderer has been arrested.

A CURIOUS story is current in official circles in Rome to the effect that the mysterious White Pasha is one Luigi Valpreda, an Italian from Udine. This adventurer accompanied Dr. Nachtilgall on his African journey of 1871, but deserted his chief at the court of Sultan Omar of Bornu, and embraced Islam, in the hope of becoming his Prime Minister. Omar, however, only gave him a subordinate position in his household, and refused to let him depart. The Italian Government have since several times attempted to obtain Valpreda's release, but without success. Lately, however, Italian emissaries in Africa have learned that Valpreda with some followers, escaped last spring, and, having joined hands with a band of slave-hunters, has succeeded by force in collecting a large army, with which he has advanced into the rich province of Bahr-el-Ghazel, with a view to its conquest. He now calls himself Mohamed El Moslim.

THE Bombay Government have, we hear, granted the land for a Gymnasium, with Rs. 7,500 as a grant-in-aid, towards which the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has also subscribed Rs. 10,000.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has sent a telegram to General McQueen, Commanding the Hazara Field Force, congratulating him on the complete success of the operation and unconditional submission of the Akazais.

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SATURDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

THE Parnell Commission has commenced sitting. Sir Richard Webster, in opening the *Times* case, repeated the charges, and promised ample evidence to enable the Commission to judge of the letters. In continuation of his address, Sir Richard also traced the connection that existed between leaders of the Irish National League and those who incited to outrage in Ireland and America. He then cited letters, showing that the League had rewarded persons who had been wounded in its services, and promised to mention the names of those who had furnished Mr. Parnell's letter to the *Times*, and the price that was paid for them.

THE *Deccan Standard* says: "There perhaps was never a more penitent sinner or meeker lamb than Abdul Huq now shows himself; but what will interest our readers most is that he has consented, judging that discretion is after all better part of valour, to give up the twenty-two thousand shares he received from the concessionaires in the Deccan Mining swindle. This will leave him poorer by about twenty-five lacs, pricing the shares at par, or about twenty-five lacs according to the present quotation of the Deccans. A few of these shares, however, he actually *bought* at £10 each, and the money thus actually paid he claims to be refunded. The Government do not want to be hard upon him, in spite of the atrocious way in which he humbugged them, but declare that he could not reasonably be paid at an higher rate than at present obtains. After all, the difference would not come to much."

A SCHEME is under consideration for a Committee to reorganise the working of the Judicial system in the Punjab. There are undoubted anomalies and imperfections which demand investigation.

THE long pending reorganization of the Berar Commission has, we hear, received the sanction of the Home Government. The result is that the salary of the Judicial Commissioner has been raised to Rs. 2,750; a Civil and Sessions Judge is to be appointed, which is quite a newly created office; and the lower grades of the Commission are to be strengthened. The total cost of the scheme, which is to be defrayed from Berar revenues, is about Rs. 6,000 *per mensem*.

COLONEL TAYLOR, Director of Military Education in India, resigns that appointment shortly, and probably retires from the service. Colonel Hart is spoken of as likely to be his successor.

Two of the students of the Madras Medical College proceeded last year to England to prosecute their medical studies there. It is, says the Director of Public Instruction, encouraging to note that one of these was a Native Christian lady. This is the first instance of a native lady from that Presidency proceeding to England to qualify for a Medical degree.

IT is stated that Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasubhai will be the Dewan of Baroda on the retirement of Rao Bahadur Lukshman Jagannath.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere has presented a plot of ground to the Parsees of Jummoo, in order that they may build a sanitarium for themselves.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the *29th October* at 4 P. M

Subj: Theory of Analytic Functions. Applications to Plane Curves.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday*, the *31st October* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Tides.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *1st November* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Copper and Bismuth.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *1st November* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Introduction to the Study of Physical Optics.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the *2nd November* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: The Third Law of Motion. Conservation of Momentum.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

October 27th, 1888.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1888.

INTER-PROVINCIAL EMIGRATION.

THE Government of India has issued an interesting Resolution on the important question of promoting inter-provincial emigration. The reader may remember that the subject was discussed at some length in Part II of the Report of the Famine Commission, which deals with remedial measures. The Commissioners pointed out that there are certain parts of India—such as the Burdwan and Patna Divisions of Bengal, the Benares Division and the lower and middle Doab in the North-Western Provinces with parts of Rohilkhand and Oudh, and two or three of the most populous districts of the Punjab—in which the population is so dense that it presses closely on the means of subsistence. And they proceeded to consider how far emigration might be applied as a safeguard in the future against over-population. The Government of India took up this question and in establishing Agricultural Departments in each province in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, directed that an analysis of agricultural tracts should gradually be set on foot with the view, firstly, of ascertaining in what parts of the empire the agricultural population and the lower classes of the people are suffering from an insufficiency of food; secondly, of discovering the causes of any conditions of degradation which might be found to exist; and, lastly, of suggesting or providing such remedies as might be found necessary or desirable. The Supreme Government held that insufficiency of food was one of the leading causes of agricultural degradation, and urged upon Local Governments that efficiency of agricultural operations could only be maintained at a proper standard by securing that cultivators and labourers, their families and cattle are properly fed, and their need for labour and agricultural appliances adequately met. We are told that the existence of distress and of the causes which may have produced it has not yet been fully examined by the newly-created Agricultural Departments, and that the time has not, therefore, come for the application of the remedies which might be provided. Meanwhile, the Government of India is anxious to give such relief to the agricultural population and the lower classes of the people as may be obtained from promoting emigration.

There are two kinds of emigration which have to be considered—namely, emigration to Colonies and to other parts of British India. The Resolution under notice deals with inland emigration. Attempts have from time to time been made to promote such emigration from the densely-crowded tracts to sparsely-populated areas in the Empire; but these attempts have not so far been attended with much success. On the occasion of the Bengal famine of 1874, when various schemes of relief were under discussion it was proposed that labourers from the distressed districts of Behar should be aided by Government in finding their way to the tea-districts of Assam and Cachar, provided that the planters were ready to give them one-year engagements and employ them in healthy places. As these proposals did not prove acceptable to the planters, the project was abandoned. Another scheme entertained at the time was to send emigrants to Burma, where Sir Ashley Eden, the then Chief Commissioner, was prepared to give employment to some thousands of people. A special officer was put in charge of the operations, recruiters were appointed, and between May and December 1874 about 7000 male adults were shipped to Rangoon. Of these 800 absconded and returned to India, although most favorable terms had been given to the immigrants. In 1876 a scheme was started to introduce labour from Madras into Burma. About 758 persons were imported; but the scheme was afterwards abandoned at a considerable loss to Government. In the same year another project of settling 100 families of Behar agriculturists in the Jalpaiguri Duars was tried. But no volunteers from Sarun or Tirhoot, the districts which it was especially desirable to relieve, could be obtained. A quite unsuccessful attempt was made by Babu Kalikadas Dutt, the Dewan of Kuch Behar, to induce families from Burdwan, his Native place, to the rich virgin soil of Kuch Behar. In 1882 the Behar scheme was introduced and most favourable terms were again offered to induce Beharis to emigrate to Burma. The passage of each family was paid to Rangoon, and their conveyance to the village in which they were to live was defrayed by Government. About 70 men and 4 women were sent to the Pyuntaza plain. They remained for a few weeks and then abandoned their homes. But the most important attempt to promote emigration from one province to another yet remains to be noticed. It was the famous Charwa colonization scheme which was started in 1877 by Sir John Morris, the then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The scheme utterly failed, and the failure was attributed by its author to mismanagement. The Government of India cites three or four instances of successful colonization—namely, that of the Jagadispur jungle in the Shahabad district, that of two small settlements of Sontal families in the Maldah and Goalparah districts and that of a scheme which has been tried in the Multan district. It is true that all these four attempts proved successful; but the conditions under which these schemes were tried were exceptional. The colonists had to go long distances from their houses, the climate of the place to which they were conveyed was healthy, and the land given was of good quality so that they had not long to wait for the fruit of their labour. No general conclusion should, therefore, be drawn from the success of these four attempts.

We are quite ready to admit that, although the several schemes of State-aided emigration which have been tried since 1874 have failed, the Government should not abandon the idea without further experiment. In considering the areas which are or may be rendered available for the relief of over-populated districts, the Government of India groups unoccupied tracts under the following classes: (1) culturable land which can support no population without irrigation; (2) culturable land which can only support a scanty population until supplied with irrigation; (3) waste culturable land which when reclaimed can support a full population; and (4) land unculturable owing to natural causes inherent in the soil. We need hardly say that there is not much hope of promoting emigration to the tracts which may be grouped under classes I and IV. The second division also does not offer a very hopeful prospect. Though sparsely populated, the tracts under class II are almost wholly occupied, and the areas at the disposal of Government for colonization are small. The areas grouped under class III comprise the whole of the sub-Himalayan belt, large tracts in the Central Provinces, the unreclaimed forests lying between those Provinces and Madras, and so much of Burma as is not yet cultivated. A great part of this area particularly in Burma, is at the disposal of Government; the soil is fertile, and the rain full, sufficient and regular. It seems that Lord Dufferin is most anxious to promote emigration from the over-populated districts in India to Upper Burma. There can be no doubt that such a measure would prove beneficial to both India and Burma. It would relieve the conquested tracts in India and promote the wealth of Burma by developing the cultivation of tracts now lying waste and unproductive. But we must confe that we do not feel sanguine as to the success of any scheme for promoting emigration from India to Burma. As the *Pioneer* pertinently points out, the measures that are suggested by way of remedy against over-population in some districts of India in the Resolution under notice, "have the true Secretariat look of being designed for show and for little use." Well, if Government is sincere in its desire to promote inter-provincial emigration we are strongly of opinion that the experiment should be tried in the Punjab. The Famine Commission have pointed out that there are many millions of acres of excellent soil in the land of the five waters which have never been reclaimed or which have lapsed into jungle under the desolating effects of war, lawlessness or drought. The surplus population from the over-peopled tracts in Behar and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be drafted off to the Punjab, where (according to a statement appended to the Revenue Administration Report of that Province for 1874-75) no less than 2½ million acres of land, the greater portion can be irrigated from canals and wells, are at the disposal of the Local Government. We think that the landless labourers in Behar, whose lot, to use the words of Sir Richard Temple, "is as hard as can be borne," may be induced to emigrate to the Punjab if advantageous terms were offered to them. The plan of establishing Beharis in Upper Burma does not seem to us to be feasible. The people of India have a dread of crossing the *Kalapani*, and they have good grounds for apprehension that the climate of Burma will not suit them.

MR. W. C. BONNERJEE ON INDIA.

OUR distinguished fellow-townsman, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, who is now in England for the benefit of his health, continues his patriotic efforts to rouse the British public to a sense of their duties and responsibilities to the unrepresented and dumb millions of India. Mr. Bonnerjee recently paid a visit to Lincolnshire and addressed a series of public meetings in that county. We are deeply indebted to him for all that he has been doing during his stay in England to awaken an interest in Indian affairs among the electors of the United Kingdom. It is however a great

pity that we are often obliged to differ from his opinions. We think it most desirable and we have no doubt that all sensible and right-minded persons will agree with us that those who undertake the important task of enlightening the British public on Indian affairs, should be strictly accurate in their statements. They should not make any assertions that cannot be established by the stern incontrovertible proof of facts. And above all they should steer clear of English party politics. Mr. Bradlaugh has of late repeatedly declared in emphatic terms that India should not be made a party question, and that if he endeavoured to do so he would be the greatest enemy of the people of this country. This principle, the soundness of which cannot for a moment be questioned, should guide all Indian reformers, European or Native.

In the course of his speech at Woodhall Spa in support of the candidature of Dr. Aubrey, the Liberal candidate for the Horncastle Division, Mr. Bonnerjee is reported to have said:—"Within the last quarter of a century the Tories had been in power four times including their present tenure. Shortly after they were in office in 1866 they declared war against king Theodore of Abyssinia, and charged the whole expenses of it to the Indian taxpayers, though as was well known India had little or no concern in the quarrel which led to that war. After coming into office in 1874, they changed the policy heretofore pursued with regard to the ruler of Afghanistan by the British Indian Government, and insisted that that potentate should receive the representative of Her Majesty at his Court. This he declined to do urging that his people were fanatical, that they could not be induced to tolerate a departure from the old policy, and that he would not be responsible for the life of such a resident. His remonstrances were of no avail, war was declared against him, and the poor man rather than fight ran away to Russian territory and there died. * * * Again, the moment the Tories were in power in 1885, they made war against Burma, and since then the resources of India were being exhausted for the purpose of pacifying that country which had been annexed and had become a part of Her Majesty's territories." Well, we have no hesitation in saying that the young Indians who are sanguine in expecting the *millenium* on the accession of the Liberals to power, must always be doomed to sad disappointment. Those who have been long in the troublous waters of politics know very well that the change of party in England does not signify much to India. There are certain broad lines of policy which England pursues in her government of this country, and experience has conclusively shown that whichever party may be in power, these lines are not likely to be altered. The history of Indian administration shows that the Conservatives have done more for India than the Liberals. To them we are indebted for the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, which is justly regarded to the people of India as their *Magna Charta*. It was only the Tory Cabinet of 1874-80, which, in the pride of its own power, outraged the traditions of the past, and followed a policy of aggressive war, taxation and repression—a policy which justly roused the indignation of all right-thinking and righteous men. It is no secret that Mr. Gladstone has never looked upon India with a friendly eye, for if we understand him aright, he considers it as an encumbrance. We are aware that during his memorable Midlothian campaign in the autumn of 1879 he talked a good deal about the desirability of redressing the grievances of the people of India. But his party was in opposition; and as soon as he returned to power he forgot his own utterances. It was like a dream to read his Midlothian speeches and compare the same with his performances while in office from the spring of 1880 to the summer of 1885. When Mr. George Holyooke visited the United States a few years ago he asked an intelligent American what difference there was between Republicans and Democrats in his country. The observant Yankee answered: "Republicans and Democrats professed different principles, but they did the same thing." This remark applies with equal force to the two great political parties of England, in so far at least as dumb and helpless India is concerned.

We do not justify the wars to which Mr. Bonnerjee referred; but we must point out that he was mistaken in stating that the Conservatives threw upon India the whole of the expenses of the Abyssinian War of 1867. The truth is that Indian troops were employed in that war, and their cost was not reimbursed to India. But we must not forget that the Liberals did exactly the same thing when Mr. Gladstone made his war in Egypt in 1882, for the purpose of repressing the National party, and an Indian contingent was sent to Suakim. It was true that the Conservatives have been guilty of the crime of the second Afghan War; but we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the Liberals had committed the far graver crime of Lord Auckland's Afghan War of 1838-42. As for the Third Burmese War, which cannot yet be said to have come to an end, it may be stated without risk of contradiction that Lord Dufferin had come out to India in the autumn of 1884 with the war in his pocket, and the Liberals were in office. The simple truth is that Her Majesty's Ministers, whether Liberal or Conservative, must carry out the policy which is dictated to them by the voice of the country. As the British public almost unanimously demanded the annexation of Upper Burma under the belief that that measure would remedy the depression of trade in the United Kingdom by creating a very large new market for English manufactures, neither Conservatives nor Liberals could resist the pressure that was brought to bear upon them in this matter.

GRIEVANCES OF THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES OF CALCUTTA.

WE are anxious to know what decision has been arrived at by the Government of Bengal regarding the representations which Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Secretary to the Committee of the Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta, submitted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate in September last. It was pointed out that the questions of attendance, of the length of sittings, and of adjournments could have been arranged in consultation with the Honorary Magistrates by means of a circular drawing their attention to the suggestions of the Chief Presidency Magistrate or to the wishes of Government on the subject. Such a circular would have been regarded as a proof that the Government was anxious to secure the co-operation and efficient working of the Honorary Magistrates. The rules framed as to the powers and position of the Registrar are deemed to be unnecessary, inasmuch as the chief Ministerial officer of the Honorary Magistrates' Court is entirely under the authority of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who can, therefore, require him to prepare any returns that may be considered necessary. It was also pointed out that the use of the term "unpaid" Magistrates is held to be objectionable as altering to some extent the character of the office, and as an attempt to disparage it in the estimation of the public. The rule which vests in the Chief Presidency Magistrate, instead of in the Benches themselves, the privilege of the nomination of the Chairman of a Bench, is also similarly regarded. It has been said that the Rule in question found its origin in some dispute as to precedence. That such a dispute may have taken place, the Honorary Magistrates are prepared to admit; but disputes of this kind are so very uncommon that they may be safely ignored as a factor in the consideration of the question. If it is thought desirable to frame any rule to govern such isolated cases, it can easily be done by providing that in cases where the members constituting a Bench are unable to agree as to who should be the Chairman, the Chief Presidency Magistrate should have the right of making the nomination. Again, it requires but little experience of Magisterial work to know that the suggestion that adjournments should be, as far as possible, *de die in diem*, is opposed not only to the practice, but to the requirements of the Magisterial Court. It is seldom, indeed, that in any of the Police Courts all the parties are so thoroughly prepared as to render it possible to proceed with a case from day to day. The end here aimed at would have been more readily attained by means of a circular. Particular attention has been drawn to the Rules relating to the duties of the Registrar. These rules are likely to provoke conflict between that officer and the Honorary Benches, and are calculated to cause friction. They are further unnecessary, and are a distinct reflection upon the dignity and honourable character of the office of Honorary Magistrates; and as such, they cannot but be strongly condemned. The present accommodation provided for the use of Honorary Magistrates is such as also to call for the strongest condemnation. Indeed, it is a distinct grievance on the part of every one who holds the office. The Honorary Magistrates are at all times anxious to do what they can to answer any calls made upon them for their services by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or by the Government; but it should be borne in mind that even those amongst them, who have the greatest amount of leisure, have still duties to perform and business to attend to, which do not admit of their placing their services unreservedly at the disposal of the Chief Presidency Magistrates. They state but the naked fact when they say that as a rule, the time they devote to Magisterial work, is taken from their own avocations, and it has to be made up subsequently, by attention to those avocations in what would otherwise have been hours of leisure. The representations made by the Honorary Magistrates are perfectly just, and we trust that the Government of Bengal, in the interest of justice, will grant their prayers. It is above all absolutely necessary that our Honorary

Magistrates should be placed in such a position that they may command the respect of the public. It is a bad policy to curtail their privileges. We are of opinion that these privileges should be increased and not curtailed.

SIKKIM AND TIBET.

MR. NEY ELIAS, we are told, goes to Gnatong on his return from England next week to conduct the negotiations with the Chinese Amban for the settlement of the Tibetan question. In order to form a correct judgment upon this question, we should carefully consider the origin of this difficulty with Tibet. We fully agree with Sir George Campbell that the Tibetan hostility towards us on the Sikkim frontier is not founded on their claim to a suzerainty over Sikkim. Sir George writes in his letter to the *Times*:—"I can answer for it that during the years of my connection with the Government of Bengal, though I had pretty intimate dealings with Sikkim, we never heard a suggestion or saw a trace of such a claim. On the contrary, our officers freely dealt with Sikkim in every way as a small protected State. What is true is that the Raja of Sikkim himself had a sort of dual capacity. While the Tibetans never claimed to interfere in Sikkim, we did not claim to interfere with the Sikkim Raja's Trans-Himalayan possession of Chumbi, where he always spent a portion of the year. Both he and the Tibetans have always firmly negatived any such interference. Our only difficulty was to get at the Raja for business purposes when he was away at Chumbi. As long as I have known India the Tibetans have always been quite consistent in their attitude throughout the whole length of the Himalayas—that is, civilly, but firmly to refuse to allow any European to put foot beyond the high passes of snowy range leading into Tibet. Trade by natives they allow, but no British entry." We should carefully bear in mind the fact, that the Tibetan hostility towards us on the Sikkim frontier is not founded on their claim to a suzerainty over Sikkim, but that the Tibetans would not allow an European to enter their country. Since the time of Warren Hastings the English have been making attempts from time to time to open up trade with China through Sikkim and Tibet; but these attempts have always failed. As the reader knows a determined effort was made in 1886 to establish commercial relations with Tibet. The Chinese Government having given permission to the Government of India to negotiate with the Grand Lama for the opening of the Tibetan market to British Indian goods, it was determined to send Mr. Colman Macaulay on a mission to Lhassa. "But then," as a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* pertinently observes, "the Indian Government apparently lost its head, and set about doing the very thing of all others which it ought not to have done. That is to say, instead of remembering that the fears and suspicions of the Tibetans were the dominant factors in the whole situation inasmuch as it was these fears which had for generations kept us out of Tibet, and setting themselves to work before all things to allay these alarms, and reassure the timid and suspicious northerners they set about the organization of a mission on the most imposing scale. A complete expedition was got ready at Darjeeling. Instead of a humble, unpretentious commercial mission the Indian Government began to equip a small army. Mr. Macaulay was furnished with a host of geographers, geologists, surveyors, botanists, secretaries, interpreters, guards and camp-followers, who, with all their instruments, camps and baggage, made quite an imposing array. The Tibetans took fright. The idea spread beyond the passes that the British were coming to conquer their country. Great agitation. The ancient traditional policy of Tibet was invoked against the admission of these foreigners, and it became evident that the entrance of the mission would be opposed." If our rulers had had any idea of the feelings of profound suspicion and distrust with which they are looked upon throughout the East, they would have contented themselves with despatching a small commercial mission to Lhassa. All Asiatic people are firmly convinced that if they allowed the British to enter their country they would end with conquering and annexing it. That this firm conviction exsists in the mind of the Tibetans cannot for a moment be doubted. A traveller asked of a Tibetan priest why do the Lamas at Lhassa object to the Macaulay Mission and he received the following answer:—"The reason is that the Lamas do not believe in the protestations of European travellers. If they really wished to settle down as students and traders the case might be different, but the Lamas fear that Europeans will never leave them alone. They say that Europeans have a good religion which they do not generally practise, and yet wish to force it on others whose religion is as good and is practised. They are believed to be full of greed, for living in a rich country they always acquire other countries; and while they talk of their benevolent purposes they destroy animal life every day for their own food, thus becoming clouded in calm intellect and in the perception of true morality. They also think that their religion, language and customs the best which, if we were to think so, would be considered by us a deviation from the path."

Such being the feelings which the Tibetans entertain towards the English, particular care should have been taken to allay their suspicions and fears. But the Government, in organizing the Macaulay Mission, acted exactly as if their object was to confirm them. The Lamas naturally thought that if the English merely wanted to cultivate friendly relations, one envoy would have been sufficient for the business of carrying on negotiations. They could not see why such a large mission was necessary for the peaceful purposes which it avowed. As the Tibetans were convinced that the Macaulay Mission was coming to invade their country they determined to offer resistance. It is true that the Mission was countermanded in accordance with the terms of the Treaty which Lord Rosebery, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's Third Administration, negotiated with China. But the mischief has been done and the abandonment of the Mission was announced too late to produce any effect on the Tibetan mind. The Lamas feeling themselves threatened by the Macaulay Mission occupied Lingtu where they built a fort across the high road and thus secured for Tibetans an advanced position from which the frontiers of their country could be watched. This was done two years ago. The Government of India remonstrated with the Tibetans, but its remonstrances were disregarded. The Chinese Government then interposed and asked that time should be given to the Lamas to evacuate Lingtu. Accordingly, the Government of India allowed the Tibetans till midnight on 15th March last to clear out from Lingtu. On the expiry of the period of grace the Government was fully justified in taking active measures for the purpose of driving the Tibetan troops from Sikkim. We all know how this object has been accomplished, and we make bold to say that it will be good policy now to desist from any further interference with Tibetan affairs.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will probably leave Simla on the 12th proximo, a day earlier than was originally intended.

WE are glad to hear that it has been decided to publish the reports received on the material condition of the people of India.

WE learn that the experiment of an acceleration of the Calcutta-Bombay mails has been conceded. From February next, a special mail train will be despatched from Calcutta on Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., and will be timed to arrive in Bombay by 3 P. M. on Fridays, or about three hours before the sailing of the mail steamer. Passengers, first and second class, will be conveyed for the usual fares, but letters will be chargeable with a special fee of 1½ annas per half ounce. The concession will be greatly appreciated by the commercial public.

IT is a significant sign of the times that the Royal Scottish Geographical Society have selected India as the subject for their anniversary address this year, and have invited Sir William Hunter to deliver it, under the title of "The Historical aspects of Indian Geography."

THE trustees of the Bengal Distress Relief Fund have made a grant of Rs. 1,000 from he Fund to the Midnapore Central Relief Comtmittee of which Babu U. C. Mookerjee, Deputy Collector, is the Secretary, in aid of the distress existing in various parts of the Midnapore District.

AN esteemed correspondent from England writes: "The Congress has very nearly accomplished its work, and if it will be *perfectly moderate* in its language and stick to the persistent repitition of its reasonable demands, its success is certain. What I fear is the perfervid eloquence of gentlemen who never think how difficult is the task of defending in England expressions which were meant innocently enough, but which are capable of being construed by opponents into disloyalty or extreme radicalism. This is a great danger. The other is the undue extension of the political programme."

ANOTHER sincere friend of India speaking of the reforms advocated by the Congress says: "I am no revolutionary as you know very well. If I thought the reforms which are proposed, and which I advocate, would tend to do any harm to the Government or to weaken the British power in the East, I would renounce them at once. But I feel sure that the strength of Anglo-Indian Government depends greatly on securing the devotion and attachment of the people, and on making the Indian community feel that justice is being done them."

THE British Indian Association, it will be remembered, submited for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council certain points in connection with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission regarding

Statutory Civilians. The Association has been informed that the Government of India has in the Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the Report of the Public Service Commission, sufficiently safeguarded the claims of Statutory Civilians.

SECTION 2 of the Howrah Bridge Amendment Act says: "it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on receiving the assent of the Governor-General." The Act received this assent on the 20th of September last, and it was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 10th of October last. The Act empowers His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to remit the payment of tolls, fees and charges levied under the provisions of the Howrah Bridge Act of 1871 upon all passengers, animals, vehicles and goods using or conveyed upon the Bridge. These tolls and fees are *still* being levied, and no order of His Honor has yet been published abolishing the tolls. We would respectfully draw the attention of the Bengal Government to this omission.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires 'why we did not say our say about the outrageous manner in which the poor kidnapped Hindu girl Gerani was unnecessarily examined by a Mahomedan Hospital Assistant of Golaghat by order of Mr. P. G. Melitus, C. S, for the purpose of ascertaining her age, *about which oral testimony was forthcoming in Court.* The attention of Government has already been drawn to the matter, and a proper enquiry, we believe, is being made. Our correspondent may rest assured that, under Sir Steuart Bayley's Government, such cases will never be quietly passed over. Strict justice will be done, whoever the offender may be.

WE offer our sincere congratulations to Dr Gurudas Banerji on his elevation to the Bench of the High Court. In point of ability, experience and learning, the worthy Doctor is second to none at the bar. We feel perfectly sure that Dr. Gurudas will be an ornament of the Bench, and discharge the duties entrusted to him to the satisfaction of Government, and of the community, both native and European. We will say nothing regarding the question which has been raised as to the propriety of appointing a Mahomedan to the post. As we said in a recent issue no distinction of race, creed or color should be made in selecting a Judge of the High Court. We should have the best man, be he a Hindu, Christian or Mahomedan; and the best man, we are thankful to say, has been given to us. There seems to be some misapprehension in certain quarters regarding the constitution of the High Court. We quote here section 2 of 24 & 25 Vic., C. 104:

2. The High Court of Judicature at *Fort William* in *Bengal*, and at the Presidencies of *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively, shall consist of a Chief Justice and as many Judges, not exceeding fifteen, as Her Majesty may from time to time think fit and appoint, who shall be selected from—

1st.—Barristers of not less than five years' standing; or,

2nd.—Members of the Covenanted Civil Service of not less than ten years' standing, and who shall have served as Zillah Judges, or shall have exercised the like powers as those of a Zillah Judge for at least three years of that period; or,

3rd.—Persons who have held Judicial Office not inferrior to that of Principal Sudder Ameen or Judge of a Small Cause Court for a period of not less than five years; or,

4th.—Persons who have been Pleaders of a Sudder Court or High Court for a period of not less than ten years, if such Pleaders of a Sudder Court shall have been admitted as Pleaders of a High Court:

Provided that not less than one-third of the Judges of such High Courts respectively, including the Chief Justice, shall be Barristers, and not less than one-third shall be members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

It will be seen that the Judges are not to consist of so many Christians, Hindus and Mahomedans; but that a selection is to be made from among Barristers, members of the Covenanted Civil Service, members of the Subordinate Judicial Service, and Pleaders practising at the Court. Government has made an unexceptionable selection, and we should all feel thankful for it. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Marquis of Dufferin for giving us a third native Judge of the High Court. Dr. Gurudas's appointment has been duly notified in the *Gazette of India.*

WHEN introducing the Railway Law Consolidation Bill in the Viceregal Council Mr. Scoble said that sections in the Bill provided for the prevention and punishment of overcrowding, and required that in every passenger train one compartment of the lowest class should be reserved for women, and punished intruders into such compartments. Beyond laying down general rules of this kind, the Bill makes no provision whatever for securing the comfort and convenience of passengers. It leaves to 'enlightened self-interest' to make arrangements for the benefit of customers. Bathrooms are a luxury which it has been found cannot be economically provided in third and fourth class carriages. Those who thought that the new Railway Bill and the Railway Conference would make Railway travelling comfortable in this country would be greatly disappointed. They will certainly not be pleased to hear that the Conference has generally disapproved of the running of intermediate carriages' on Railway lines.

THE correspondence regarding the Khoorda Famine published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* shows that there is a distinct diminution of distress in the affected area, and that there is a fair prospect of a permanent improvement in the condition of the poorer classes, should the rice-crops now ripening prove adequate. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that a careful estimate of the coming harvest, upon the success of which so much depends, should be made.

THE Crawford Commission commenced its sittings at Poona on Monday last. The indictment comprises thirty-two charges of corruption and one of contracting debts in the defendant's own division. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, represent the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Lynch, represents Mr. Crawford. The Hall in which the sittings are held are densely crowded every day. The proceedings are keenly watched in all parts of the country.

THE Provincial Conference assembled at the rooms of the British Indian Association on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last. Dr. Mahendralal Sircar was in the chair. About 100 delegates from the different districts of Bengal were present. Representatives of the Press were in attendance. The meetings were conducted in an orderly manner, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The severest critic will not be able to detect a shade of disaffection in the speeches delivered. We publish in another column the Resolutions which have been passed At the first day's meeting, before putting the second Resolution about Technical education to the vote, the President pointed out with some warmth that technical education without a preliminary scientific training was utterly impossible, and that he could not, therefore, approve of the Resolution as it was worded. If the meeting would adopt the Resolution, they must do so without the approbation of their Chairman. The Resolution was carried by a large majority. On the second day when the Resolution about the Confidential Police Circular was put before the meeting, instances were given by several speakers of the unwarrantable proceedings of the Police in cases in which no Police interference whatever was necessary. One delegate said that at a meeting which he had convened to discuss the merits of Lord Dufferin's administration, the speakers who had commented adversely on the policy pursued by the Viceroy were arrested and severely beaten by the Police. This statement produced an immense sensation. Two of the delegates, however, took an opposite view, and upheld the necessity for the Government of any country making itself acquainted with political and religious movements through the agency of the police, the only body which was competent to perform such a duty. This resolution, also, was carried by a large majority.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI and Mr. J. Ghosal have been appointed Secretaries of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Conference.

THE Government of India has published a Resolution on the Administration of jails in India. The resolution says that the administration of jails with respect to economy, sanitation and discipline has for many years received the careful attention of the Governor General in Council. "Three Commissions (in 1834, 1864 and 1877) have, under the orders of the Government of India, considered and reported upon the general principles which ought to be observed in the management of Indian jails. There is on the part of the Governor-General in Council no wish to reconsider the principles so laid down, but an examination of the statistics of jails in the different Provinces and even of prisons in the same province shows that great diversity of practice exists in carrying the principles into effect. The Governor-General in Council is not to be understood as advocating absolute uniformity of administration in all provinces in connection with jail administration. He admits that local circumstances must always give rise to divergencies of practice; but an examination of the Provincial reports for some years satisfies him that the divergencies in regard to the cost of maintaining prisoners in regard to their sanitary condition and in regard to discipline point to the existence of defects which it is desirable to remove. There being no longer any doubt regarding principle, and the question being one of practice, it appears to His Excellency in Council that improvement can best be effected by means of a careful and thorough examination by experts on the spot into the causes which operate in certain provinces and certain jails to produce.

The disclosures which have from time to time been made with regard to defective management of our jails, make it absolutely necessary that effective measures should be adopted to reform the Jail-administration; and we are glad that two such distinguished Medical officers, as Dr. Walker and Surgeon Major Lethbridge have been deputed to make the needed inquiry. The enquiries are to be directed to eliciting full information on the following matters, namely (1) jail discipline and the registration of punishments, with particular reference to the point whether the execution of sentences has grown less rigorous and deterrent than it was in former years; (2) economy of management, including the system of purchasing rations and the dieting of prisoners with reference to the ordinary food persons of their class usually consume; (3) sanitation and water-supply; and (4) the financial aspects of the emyloyment of convicts in jail labour and the allotment of task work.

THE following letter has been addressed by Professor Max Müller to Babu Avinaschandra Kaviratna, the learned editor and translator of the two well-known Sanskrit Medical works, *Susruta* and *Charaka.* The Kaviratna has done a great service to the medical literature of the country by his translation of these two treatises and the encomium passed upon them by the eminent Orientalist is richly deserved:

"I received your editions of Susruta and Charaka and beg to convey my best thanks to you at once. I am just going to take a short holiday and must leave the study of your books till I return. However I have seen enough of them to know that they will prove useful. Whenever your countrymen take the trouble to print a good Sanskrit commentary with the texts, they enable us to understand the texts as well as if we were in India. Perhaps better, provided that the old commentators were better informed than any one now living.

But I have no doubt that you ought to publish an English translation of Charaka. It is more important even than Susruta. I could easily get a

Bengali gentleman in England to undertake the translation for a small honorarium. But of course the translation would be better if you yourself could superintend it. I also believe that an English publisher would undertake the risk, but here again I should think that an Indian publisher would be quite as willing.

The book is of great importance both to Sanskrit scholars and to medical men who take an interest in the historical development of medicines.

I have to write in a great hurry and I can only add that I shall be very glad to help you in any way you may wish."

WE are glad to learn that Sir Auckland Colvin is in no way unfriendly to the Congress movement. We quote with great pleasure the following from the *Morning Post*:

"Sir Auckland Colvin has been charged with having hatched in conjunction with Sir Syed Ahmed and Raja Siva Prasad, the so-called Indian Patriotic Association; and also with having issued secret instructions to officials throughout the North-West Provinces and Oudh to make it as unpleasant as possible for the Congress and everyone showing the slightest sympathy with the movement. That these aspersions on his Honor are as ungenerous as they are unwarranted his traducers will admit when they learn that Sir Auckland has written a document of some fifty pages to Mr. A. O Hume, most cordially recognizing the value that such an institution as the Congress may become to the country, and speaking in the warmest terms of it throughout, though, of course, his Honor cannot approve, as can no right-thinking man, of all that has been said and done."

It would have been a matter of wonder if such an enlightened ruler as Sir Auckland had opposed the national movement. We are entitled to expect warm sympathy, and not active opposition, from him. We wish Mr. Hume would, with the permission of His Honor, publish the document referred to by the *Morning Post*.

A CORRESPONDENT from Sibsagar writes:—

"In an evil hour, Sir George Campbell charged "the Hindoo Patriot" to bear "*ill-will towards Government*," in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th November 1873. It remained to be seen whether for good or for evil, Mr. D/ Fitz Patrick, C. S. I., charged the "local correspondent" as "disreputable or unscrupulous," on whose authority the "*Sanjibani*" first gave currency to the fact that Mr. A. E. Gait, C. S., Magistrate of Mangledye, ordered "*a female to receive 10 strokes in the way of school discipline.* The Assam Government does not deny the occurrence, but Mr. Fitz Patrick complained in a letter published in the "*Sanjibani*" of the 29th ultimo that the said paper noticed the *fact* "in such a way as to lead the Chief Commissioner and "others" to suppose that a grown up woman had been whipped in an ordinary manner prescribed by law. In fact, not merely *a serious illegality* but an attrocious outrage had been committed. Then when a statement of the case was given in some English papers, which as a matter of fact was accurate, and which ought at least to have put you on your guard against your correspondent, you endeavour in your issue of the 7th July, to make out that Mr. Gait knew at the time he passed his sentence that the prisoner was a girl." Mr. Fitz Patrick "*would take the liberty of observing that those who are liable to newspaper criticism have at least a right to expect that an Editor will take care that he is served by correspondents who will not deliberately misrepresent matters.*" I wish I could place the Chief Commissioner in possession of a copy of the letter the late lamented Kristo Das Pal addressed to the Bengal Government on the 22nd December 1873, regarding the difficulties the native correspondents, as a rule, labour under; but, I am sure, a most important bearing of the case has escaped the Chief Commissioner's attention, when the letter quoted above was penned. Mr. Gait and the Government he serves, must have remained in complete ignorance of the "*serious illegality*" had not the "*disreputable or unscrupulous local correspondent*" taken the *risk* to communicate it to the native Press. Where is the reward for his troubles?"

LOCAL.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

1. "That having regard to the facts which have been disclosed by the public press and the memorial of the Indian Association, this Conference is of opinion that it has become essential alike in the interests of the coolies and for the credit of the Government to appoint an independent Commission to enquire into the condition of the coolies in the tea gardens in Assam and the general working of Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882, with a view to early legislation for the redress of such grievances as may be proved by the enquiry of the Commission."

2. "That having regard to the poverty of the country, and the need for developing its material and industrial resources, it is desirable that the Government be moved to inaugurate a system of technical education suitable to the condition and circumstances of the province and in this view the Conference recommends that a Commission be appointed to collect information and to prepare a scheme with a view that subsequent action may be taken upon it."

3. "That this Conference views with concern the confidential circular No. 5, dated the 30th December 1887, issued by the Inspector-General of Police, which entrusts the duty of reporting upon religious, political and other societies to the police. In the opinion of the Conference, it is likely to interfere with the growth of public spirit in the mofussil, and will be a prolific source of misrepresentation, and of annoyance at the hands of inferior police officers; and further, from the cases which have from time to time occurred, the Conference has no hesitation in saying that the circular is not worked with the discretion and judgment which the head of the Government is anxious that the local officers should exercise in its practical operation. That under the circumstances, the Conference would respectfully pray for the withdrawal of the circular so far as it concerns political and religious movements."

4. "That this Conference desires to place on record its heart-felt acknowledgment to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the practical sympathy with local self-Government which he has shown in such a striking manner, by allowing many municipalities included in the second schedule of the Bengal Municipal Act to elect their chairman, a privilege which they had not hitherto enjoyed, and by proposing to change the law so as to allow mofussil municipalities to elect the entire body of their Commissioners with the exception of two; and this Conference would further recall to mind with gratitude the noble words of the Lieutenant-Governor at the Bankipore Durbar when his Honor was pleased to observe:—"And this (advice and assistance) should be given freely, the officers not standing aloof on the one hand as having no concern in the matter, but avoiding equally rough or violent interference on the other. They should recognise the change which has come over the administration since the days when our policy was one of everything for the people and nothing by them, and giving free scope to their own management, they should take a kindly interest in their work, advising, guiding, but not taking it out of their hands."

5. "That this Conference while gratefully acknowledging the spirit of these noble words of his Honor, and the sympathetic policy of the head of the Government in relation to municipal bodies have been responded to by several officers, regrets to observe that there have been at the same time in many cases an uncalled-for interference with the proceedings of these bodies, that the revision of the Budget has been carried on in a manner which leaves very little independent authority in the hands of the municipalities; and the Conference would strongly protest against the systematic reduction of educational grants, and would pray for a modification of the existing law relating to the revision of the Budget, including the re-introduction of the provision which existed under the former municipal law, vesting the power of revising the estimate in his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor instead of in the Divisional Commissioner."

6. That this meeting desires to place on record the sense of its deep gratitude to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for the enquiry which His Honor was pleased to direct into the working of the Outstill system in the Hugly and the Howrah districts. That having regard to the facts disclosed in Mr. Westmacott's report and otherwise placed before the public —to the circumstance that liquor has been greatly cheapened and that intemperance has increased, and that in the opinion of Sir Steuart Bayley himself, "unless the out-turn of liquor from an outstill can in practice be restricted it will be exceedingly difficult if not impossible to justify the continued retention of the system" and the practical impossibility of imposing any such restriction, this Conference desires to record its emhpatic condemnation of the Outstill system, and its deliberate opinion that the every means of preventing the evils which it threatens to perpetuate, is by reverting to the sudder distillery system, and by introducing the principle of "Local Option" in the administration of the Excise system.

7. That in the opinion of this Conference it is urgently necessary that the Police system of this Province should be reorganised: and the Conference would suggest that the reorganisation should include the following reforms:—

(1) The District Superintendents be recruited partly by promotions from the ranks of Inspectors and partly by the appointment of members of the Subordinate Executive Service.

(2) That the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police be abolished.

(3) That the pay of Subordinate Police officials (Head-Constables and Sub-Inspectors) by raised, and that higher qualifications on the part of such officers be insisted upon.

8. That this Conference desires to place on record its deep sympathy with the National Congress and approves of the subject for discussion by the next National Congress, which have been selected by the Calcutta Standing National Congress Committee and which are noted below:

(1) The Constitution of the Congress.

(2) The appointment of a Royal Commisson to enquire into Indian affairs.

(3) The Reconstitution of the Legislative Councils upon a representative basis.

(4) The Home Charges.

(5) The Report of the Public Service Commission.

(6) The separation of Judicial from Executive functions, and Trial by Jury.

(7) Arms Act.

(8) The Volunteer Movement,

9. That having regard to the floods which have recently occurred in several parts of Bengal, their frequency and the disastrous consequences which have flowed from them, this Conference enjoins upon the Standing Committee to collect the necessary information and to take such steps as they may deem necessary.

10, That the next Provincial Conference be held in Calcutta during the next year's Dusserah vacation on a date to be fixed by the Standing Conference Committee in consultation with the Mofussil members.

11. That copies of the first eight Resolutions be submitted for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

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1. Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1886-87.
2. Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1887.
3. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of June 1888.
4. Appendices to Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with foreign countries, 1887.
5. Report on the Police Administration of Lower Burma for 1887.
6. The Civil Justice Report of Lower Burma for 1887.
7. The Criminal Justice Report of Lower Burma for 1887.
8. Report of the Court of Wards, North-Western Provinces for 1886-87.
9. Report by the Board of Revenue on Revenue Administration of the N. W. P. for 1887.
10. Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provices for 1887.

11. Report on the Judicial Administration (Criminal) of the Central Provinces for 1887.
12. Returns of Railway-borne Traffic for the year ending 31st March 1888.
13. Cook's Universal Tourist Budget for August 1888.
14. The Theosophist Vol. IX. No. 107 August, 1888.
15. Report of the Calcutta Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary for 1887-88.
16. A few plain Truths about India by Sir Richard Garth, Q.C.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 24, 1888.

GENERAL,—Babu Dino Nath Chuckerbutty, Deputy Collector is vested with the powers of a Collector under Section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Shahabad, in place of Babu Medni Persad.

The services of Mr W H A St. John Leeds, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Barh, Patna, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr H E Ransom, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Barh Sub-Division of that District.

Dr. W. E. Meres, District and Sessions Judge of second grade is promoted to the first grade of District and Sessions Judge with effect from the 21st August last vice Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, resigned.

Mr. Meres will continue to be employed on his present deputation in Burmah until further orders.

Mr J. Posford, officeiating District and Sessions Judge, Tipperah, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second grade with effect from the 21st August last, vice Mr. W. E. Meres.

Mr. F E. Pargiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Dollector, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors with effect fom the 21st August last, vice Mr. J. Posford.

Mr. Pergiter will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge, Pubna, until further orders.

Mr E. W. Collin. C. S., is allowed leave, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, from 4th, the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as officiating Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal, to the 18th instant.

Babu Radha Kant Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is allowed leave for two months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relisved.

Mr. C. W. Bolton is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, or until futher orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, by Mr. W. H. Grimely.

Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Officiating Joint-Mrgistrate and Deputy Collector, Bajipore, Mozufferpore, is appointed temporarily to have charge to act as Magistrate and Collector of that District until relieved by Mr. C. W. Bolton.

Mr. H. J. McIntosh, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Hajipore Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Madhub Lal, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on excise work Gya, is allowed leave for three months and fifteen days, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Hazaribaugh is transferred to Lohardugga, and is appointed to have charge of the Palamow Sub-Division of that District on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum by Colonel W. L. Samuells.

Mr. G. W. Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector, Gya, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that District.

The services of Mr. H. G. W. Herron, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Babu Durga Churn Chatterji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah is appointed to have charge of the Chandpore Sub-Division of that District during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bogola Prosunno Mozumdea, or unti further orders.

Mr. R. T. Greer, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade vice Mr. F. E. Pargiter.

Registration.—Mr. W. D. Blyth, Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Babu Dino Nath Chucterbutty, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the District of Shabadad, vice Babu Dino Nath Mukerjee and is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Grish Chuuder Sirear, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Nelphamari, Rungpore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Gobind Sahay is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sudder Bench, in the District of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr F W Duke, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hughly, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Pran Kissen Dass, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Giridhi, in the District of Hazaribaugh, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr T J Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with powers under Sections 110, 133, and 534 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Kedar Nath Roy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Moulvi Wahedullah, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

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(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

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ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

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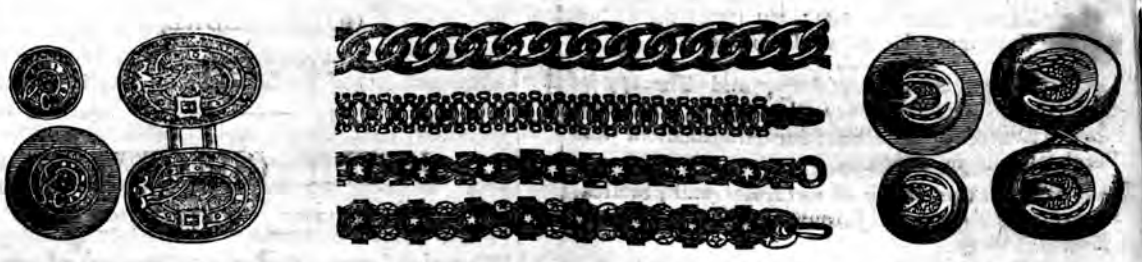

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